FACTS ON FILE
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WORLD AFFAIRS

CYPRUS

British Exile Makarios

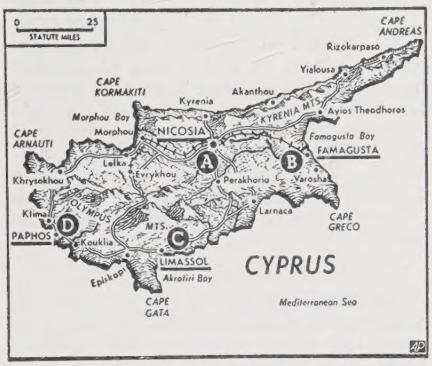
Archbishop Makarios, 42, head (Ethnarch) of the Cypriot Orthodox Church and leader of the union-with-Greece (enosis) movement on Cyprus, and 3 other highranking Orthodox churchmen were deported from the island by British authorities Mar. 9 as active supporters of anti-British terrorism.

The colonial Govt. in Nicosia, in explaining Makarios' deportation by order of Field Marshal Sir John Harding (Governor of Cyprus), said Mar. 9 that Britain had continued negotiations with Makarios the past 5 mos. despite accumulating evidence that the archbishop was "personally implicated in the terrorist activities" of the EOKA (Greek initials of Natl. Org. of Cypriot Fighters, the enosis organization banned last Sept. 15 for one year for acts of terrorism) [see Vol. XV, p. 312B1]. Negotiations failed, the Govt. statement said, because of Makarios' "refusal to abandon the weapons of violence & intimidation in the pursuit of his political ends." Matters still in dispute between Britain & pro-Greek Cypriots "cannot possibly . . . justify or excuse the continued resort to the violence & extreme methods which are still rife on the island," and Makarios' removal was necessary to "promoting peace, order & good government," the statement concluded. [See p. 75D2-B3]

Makarios was arrested while boarding an Athens-bound airliner in Nicosia Mar. 9. (Welcoming delegations were waiting for him at the Athens Airport when his arrest was announced.) British authorities on Cyprus simultaneously arrested: Bishop Kyprianos of Kyrenia, 48, 4th-ranking Cypriot Orthodox churchman and leader of extreme rightist anti-Britons on the island; Polycarpos Ioannides, the Bishop of Kyrenia's secretary; Papastayros Papa-Agathangelou, a priest & assistant to Makarios. The 4 were flown to Mombasa, Kenya and put aboard the British frigate *Loch Fada* for transfer to Mahé Island, one of the Seychelles group in the Indian Ocean 950 mi. off the Kenya coast. The British did not disclose where they were being sent until they were aboard the *Loch Fada* and it had sailed for the Seychelles Mar. 10.

Cypriots Resist British

50,000 British troops & police, acting under Emergency Powers regulations intensified their anti-terrorist patrols of the island as soon as Makarios' deportation was announced Mar. 9. Many persons in Nicosia & other towns were halted in the streets & searched for hidden weapons. Streets in Nicosia were almost deserted Mar. 10 as residents stayed indoors. Terrorist attacks continued Mar. 9-10 as bombs were hurled at British patrols in Famagusta & Kathikas & at a British house in Limassol, and guerrillas tried unsuccessfully to ambush a British patrol near Paphos. Other demonstrations occurred in Polis & Pakhna. The village of Pakhna was fined $16,800 for damage to a police station & its furniture & records caused by rioters. Maj. Tony Dean-Drummond, British World War II hero & author, was stoned & seriously injured by rioters Mar. 10 while driving through Kyrenia. [See p. 75A3]



Map shows island of Cyprus & location of principal cities. British arrested Archbishop Makarios in Nicosia (A), the capital, and tightened security measures throughout island. Terrorist bombing attempts in Famagusta (B) & Limassol (C), ambushings near Paphos (D) harassed British forces after Archbishop's banishment.

Gov. Harding's office Mar. 10 banned press & radio distribution of news reports "likely to cause alarm or despondency or be prejudicial to" public safety & order. [See p. 75B3]

The 400,000 ethnic Greeks among Cyrus' 500,000 inhabitants staged a one-day general strike Mar. 10 against Makarios' exile. Few Cypriots except members of the 100,000-person ethnic Turk population reported to their jobs or businesses.

Week in Headlines

International

British exiled Archbishop Makarios from Cyprus as terrorist.

Jordan rejected inducements to join Egyptian-Syrian-Saudi Arabian bloc, break with Britain.

Eisenhower defended cautious U.S. policy on Mid-East & increased trade with East by Western allies.

SEATO conference charged Soviets' new tactics did not alter Red goals in Southeast Asia.

United States

Southern bloc in Congress issued manifesto challenging legality of Supreme Court's school decision.

U. of Alabama expelled student named as leader of anti-Negro faction.

Virginia changed Constitution to permit use of tax funds in support of segregated private schools.

Nixon, Kefauver scored victories in N.H. Presidential primaries.

Democrats charged President had made his health a campaign issue by proposing to be "part-time" executive in 2d term.

Greeks Assail British Action

The Greek Govt. immediately recalled Amb. Basil Mostra from London Mar. 9 as a mark of protest against the banishment of Makarios from Cyprus. Riots against the British action were staged Mar. 10 in Athens & Salonika. Greek demonstrators ransacked the British Consulate in Candia, Crete Mar. 10, burning the British flag & forcing consul Alexander Vedova, 60, & members of his staff to flee to a secret refuge under police protection. [See Vol. XV, p. 390E3]

The Holy Synod of the Greek Orthodox Church in Athens denounced Makarios' banishment Mar. 10 as "a nefarious act reminiscent of the dark days of serfdom." The protest statement was sent to prelates of other Orthodox churches, including Patriarch Alexius of Moscow, and to the Churches of England, Sweden & Norway and the World Fed. of Churches.

The teaching of English in Greek elementary & high schools was suspended indefinitely Mar. 11 in protest against Makarios' exile. However, the Greek Govt. canceled nationwide demonstrations of "grief & anger" in support of Makarios it had planned for Mar. 12. Premier Constantine Karamanlis' office explained that "antinational" [Communist] elements had planned to exploit the demonstrations. Greek troops had been assigned to defend the U.S., British & Turkish Embassies in Athens against possible attack by rioters. Archbishop Sypridon of Athens & All Greece, head of the Greek Orthodox Church & chairman of the Pan-Hellenic Com. for Union with Cyprus, broadcast his endorsement of the Govt.'s cancellation of the demonstrations and promised

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

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to do "everything in my power for the liberation of" Makarios.

Greece, Britain Press U.S.

Asst. U.S. State Secy. Livingston T. Merchant, in a discussion of the dispute over Cyprus Mar. 12 with British Amb.-to-U.S. Sir Roger Makins, was reported to have urged that the British make an effort to reestablish negotiations with Cypriot leaders. But British Colonial Secy. Alan Lennox-Boyd, whose recent negotiations with Makarios had ended in deadlock, told the Britsh House of Commons Mar. 12 he doubted that talks could be revived until moderate Cypriots' "freedom to think & speak for themselves has been, through the restoration of order, restored to the people of Cyprus . . . who would hesitate to come forward as leaders when they would be branded as traitors" by EOKA extremists.

A statement of the U.S.' "sympathetic concern . . . over recent developments in Cyprus" was delivered to the Greek Govt. Mar. 13 by U.S. Amb.-to-Greece Cavendish W. Cannon, who assured Greece of the U.S.' "continued interest . . . in the establishment of a government truly representative of the people of Cyprus." Cannon also conveyed to Greek Forgn. Min. Spyros Theotokis assurance that the U.S. had not known in advance of the British plan to deport Makarios.

Cannon's expression of "sympathetic concern" to Greece was criticized severely by several leading British newspapers Mar. 13, and the British Govt. directed Amb.-to-U.S. Makins to ask the U.S. State Dept. for an explanation. The State Dept. issued a statement, after Makins had conferred with Actg. State Secy. Herbert Hoover Jr., disavowing partiality on the British-Greek dispute and expressing readiness "to assist our friends" in finding a "fair & just solution."

(A bipartisan group of 18 Senators sponsored a resolution introduced in the Senate Mar. 13 urging that Britain seek to "maintain its influence" in Cyprus by "leadership in the cause of freedom rather than by . . . repression." The resolution said that "free world security considerations . . . should not be used as an excuse for the frustration of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Cyprus," who "should be consulted concerning their future political status." The resolution was sponsored by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman [D., N. Y.] and cosponsored by: Democrats Chavez [N.M.], Green [R.I.], Humphrey [Minn.], Kefauver [Tenn.], Kennedy [Mass.], Magnuson [Wash.], Mansfield & Murray [Mont.], Neely [W. Va.], Neuberger [Ore.], O'Mahoney [Wyo.]; Republicans Ives [N.Y.], Barrett [Wyo.], Bush & Purtell [Conn.], Langer [N.D.].)

Greece Asks UN Action

A request by the Greek Govt. that the UN Gen. Assembly debate the problem of Cyprus at its next session (tentatively planned for Nov. 1956 in New York following the U.S. elections) was delivered to UN Secy. Dag Hammarskjöld Mar. 13 by Greek Rep.-to-UN Christian X. Palamas. The Greek letter denounced Britain's "arbitrary & provocative" actions in Cyprus and said the UN must uphold "equal rights & self-determination" for Cypriots. British UN delegrate Sir Pierson Dixon said the Greek protest concerned "internal affairs of Cyprus" which the UN had refused to debate last year and were "not a matter with which the UN should deal." [See Vol. XV, p. 319D3]

Cypriot Terrorist Defiant

Pamphlets urging continued resistance to the British and signed by the EOKA leader, who masked his identity under the assumed name Dighennis, were circulated in Nicosia Mar. 13, where the general strike had been resumed Mar. 12. [See p. 81G2]

Metropolitan Anthimos of Kitium, 50, arrived in Nicosia Mar. 12 to succeed Makarios as acting Cypriot Orthodox Church leader. He said he did not think the British could reach an agreement with Cypriots and form a native Govt. as long as they kept Makarios in exile.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Nasser Bloc Ends Parley

Prime Min. Abdel Gamal Nasser of Egypt, King Saud of Saudi-Arabia & Pres. Shukri el-Kuwatly of Syria announced Mar. 13 at the end of a 6-day meeting in Cairo that they had drafted plans for unified Arab action against "danger of Zionist aggression" and for Arab neutrality in East-West disputes. They promised "all possible support" to Jordan to help it resist "foreign pressure or Zionist aggression."

Jordan Rejects Invitation

Jordanian King Hussein had rejected Mar. 9 an offer, brought to him from the Cairo Conf. by Syrian Premier Said Ghazzi, of an Egyptian-Syrian-Arabian subsidy for the Jordan Arab Legion if Jordan would drop its present British subsidy. Lebanese Forgn. Min. Salim Lahoud said Mar. 11 his Govt. "fervently" supported Hussein's proposal, made early in February, that heads of all Arab states (Egyptian, Baghdad Pact & uncommitted blocs) confer in an effort to achieve effective Arab unity. [See p. 75E1]

Eden Defends Policies

Prime Min. Sir. Anthony Eden defended his Govt.'s handling of Middle Eastern problems against forceful attacks in the British House of Commons Mar. 7 by Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell & other Laborites. Gaitskell demanded that the Govt. resolve to: question Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP Secy. Nikita S. Krushchev about Soviet meddling in the Middle East when they visited London in April; determine whether Jordan wanted to join Egypt's Arab bloc and, if so, let it do so without interposition of British force; end "appeasement" of Arabs and lift the ban on arms shipments to Israel. Eden & State Min. Sir Anthony Nutting maintained that Israel's security & Middle Eastern peace were best served by support of (1) the U.S.-British-French declaration of 1950 that they would seek to maintain present boundaries between Israel & Arab states, and (2) the Baghdad Pact. Eden added in a speech in Leamington Mar. 9 that "noise" in Parliament would not force him "to form hasty judgments or to act in temper" against Jordan, for its dismissal of Lt. Gen. John Bagot Glubb (knighted by Queen Elizabeth II Mar. 9) as Arab Legion commander, and Egypt, for its efforts to turn Jordan against the West. [See pp. 74C3-74D1]

Israel Accuses Arabs

Israel charged in a letter to the UN Security Council Mar. 7 that Syrians had committed "flagrant acts of aggression" in firing on Israel police launches on the Sea of Galilee Mar. 4 & an Israeli plane Mar. 5. Israel also reported one villager shot to death when Jordanian Arabs raided Naham, in the Israeli corridor to Jerusalem, Mar. 9. A hostile massing of Egyptian forces along the Israeli border was charged in an Israeli protest Mar. 11 to the Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Comm. [See p. 75G1-B2]

Eisenhower Views Mid-East

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Mar. 7 that the Cold War had entered a "very serious" phase due to a "very great broadening" of the economic & political contest between the free & Communist worlds [see pp. 65B1-66G1]. He said the UN should take "urgent & early action" to mitigate the crisis in the Middle East. He said he did not favor shipment of additional U.S. arms to Israel because it was necessary to avoid "the initiation of an Arab-Israeli arms race" and Israel, with 1,700,000 people, never could "absorb" as much armament as the Arab world's 40 million. [See pp. 66A-C1, 67C1]

Upholds East-West Trade

The President defended his Admin.'s agreements with West European countries, made in 1954, on an increase in their trade with the Eastern bloc. He said they could not sell enough goods to the U.S. and, without expanded East-West trade, they would have looked to the U.S. to "forever . . . dole out of our pockets & carry them by means of grants." But he said the U.S. Govt. was watchful to avoid letting the Soviet bloc get a "net advantage," from security & political angles, in East-West trade.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), Senate Investigations Subcom. chairman who had criticized the East-West trade policy and planned to hold hearings on it, said after the President's comment he still was not satisfied

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that the expanding East-West trade would not channel to "potential Communist aggressors the strategic machines, materials & equipment that enable Communist countries to build up their strength." [See p. 58A3]

SEATO Warns on Reds

The SEATO Council of Forgn. Ministers, after a 3-day meeting in Karachi, issued Mar. 8 a communiqué warning that the USSR's recent "shift in tactics" had been "unaccompanied by any convincing evidence of intent to abandon efforts to subvert, weaken & overthrow the political, economic & social systems which have been freely chosen by the peoples of the [Southeast Asia] area." The communiqué stressed the importance of bolstering economies of Southeast Asian countries. It announced appointment of an economic expert to the SEATO secretariat in Bangkok but outlined no detailed regional economical plan. The communiqué upheld Pakistan's claims to its present boundaries and "deplored" recent Soviet statements unfriendly to Pakistan in its boundary dispute with Pakistan & Kashmir dispute with India. [See pp. 75F1; Vol. XV, 423E3, 413B1, 407B1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

'Shrinking' of Office Seen

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D. Ala.) warned in an MBS radio broadcast Mar. 7 that Pres. Eisenhower proposed to "shrink" the Presidential office if reelected and that "any such contraction of the Presidency . . . cannot but upset the balances set up in our Constitution for the preservation of our popular government."

Sparkman had been chosen by the Democratic Natl. Com. to reply to Mr. Eisenhower's broadcast on his decision to accept renomination [see p. 76A1-D3]. Sparkman said the American people "will never agree to demotion of the Presidency at a time when the whole world looks to the American Chief Executive for strength & leadership." He said this "demotion" was the policy of a President kept in "isolation from the main stream of events." "Diffusion of Presidential authority" had begun under Mr. Eisenhower long before his heart attack, Sparkman charged.

Sparkman said "all Democrats rejoice at the extent of Pres. Eisenhower's recovery" and "regret that there is a health question." "The issue of Mr. Eisenhower's physical fitness . . . was not injected . . . by the Democratic Party" but by "Mr. Eisenhower himself," Sparkman noted. He said the President had conceded that his condition would impose "restrictions" on his actions, that "he will have to conduct the duties of the Presidency on a sharply curtailed schedule" and that "he can never be a truly full-time President."

Sparkman said Mr. Eisenhower "spoke of handing over to his associates functions which lie at the very core of the Presidency and which, under the Constitution, cannot be delegated to nonelected subordinates." Sparkman urged fellow citizens to "think very carefully" before "allowing such a fundamental change in the office of the Presidency."

Assailed on Performance

Sparkman rejected Mr. Eisenhower's claim that he had been handling all important Presidential duties "for many weeks." "The evidence that Mr. Eisenhower has been a part-time President is confirmed far more by Admin. indecision & uncertainty than by the fact that the President's work load has been reduced from 55- to 60-hr. week prior to his illness to a 35- to 40-hr. week today," Sparkman said.

Sparkman said that during the weeks that "the President himself has chosen . . . as the standard by which to judge his performance": (1) The U.S. "suffered the embarrassment of reversing itself twice in 2 days on the shipment of tanks to Saudi Arabia" [see p. 66A2]; "this incident is important because such confusion can only arise when there is no firm direction at the very top"; "so far as can be discerned, our Govt. still has no firm policy on the Middle East." (2) Russia started its new "economic offensive which poses the most urgent new threat the free world has had to meet in its struggle with the Communists for the uncommitted areas"; but the President "appears to have no clear policy for meeting the threat," and State Secy. John Foster Dulles "has not added to American stature by his recent claims that the West is making big gains and exerting the initiative in the Cold War" [see p. 65B1-D2]. (3) "An even clearer example of the vacuum of leadership was Mr. Dulles' 'brink of war' misadventure" in which "the policies of the Secy. of State did not seem to square with the stated policies of the President"; Mr. Eisenhower "was given an opportunity" at a press conference "to resolve the matter and to reassert his Constitutional leadership, but he backed away because he had not found time to read the Dulles article" [see p. 28B-C1]. (4) "The President has refused to meet directly the serious charges by Gen. [Matthew B.] Ridgway that the cuts in our defense forces were dictated by political rather than military considerations" [see p. 29E3]. (5) "The farm crisis has deepened further, but there has been no evidence of Presidential intervention to impart the urgency & imagination needed to meet this emergency." [See p. 54C1]

(Asst. White House Press Secy. Murray Snyder denied Mar. 8 that the President had "delegated any of his constitutional duties.")

Stevenson Vs. Revising Role

Adlai E. Stevenson charged in a Jefferson-Jackson Day speech in Detroit Mar. 10 that Mr. Eisenhower had proposed "a fundamental revision in the role of the Presidency . . . & the delegation of our highest responsibilities to some 'associate Presidents.'" He said the President had agreed to run under "conditions" that "sound more like the rules for governing a kingdom or a corporation . . . not the rules for governing a democracy."

This, Stevenson said, was a "new issue." It was "not the question of Pres. Eisenhower's health but of the nature of the Presidency in our system." He charged that "the American press . . . found in the President's speech not a partial abdication, not even a reduction in the stature of the office—but a great administrative accomplishment."

Stevenson warned that if Republicans continued to insist "issues do not need discussion—that there is in this country one man who has all these answers," the isssue would become "democracy itself." [See p. 76G3]

To Withdraw if Health Fails

Pres. Eisenhower indicated at his press conference Mar. 7 that he would withdraw his candidacy if his health ever failed to a point where he could not perform his duties properly. At such a point, he said, "I would no longer be there in the job or I wouldn't be available for the job." Any time he thought he was in such a condition, "then that goes before the American people instantly," he promised. "I am talking about my general, let's say organic fitness for the job, as I see it, and that means carrying a burden of hard work right on through the year & through the months," he said. But "don't hold me down if I get a week's case of the flu or something else."

Mr. Eisenhower refused to defend himself against charges that he would be a "part-time President." "I carefully differentiated . . . between the proper, necessary & constitutional duties of the President & many other things he does," he declared. "Now, I will certainly be less of a host . . . but there is going to be no neglect of the duties of the Presidency . . . and when I feel I can't carry them on, I won't be there."

Denies 'Dumping' Nixon

Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference Mar. 7, denied reports that advisers had urged him to "dump" Vice Pres. Nixon from the GOP ticket. "If anyone ever has the effrontery to . . . urge me to dump somebody that I respect as I do Vice Pres. Nixon, there will be more commotion around my office that you have noticed yet," the President said.

"I have not presumed to tell the Vice President what he should do with his own future," Mr. Eisenhower continued. "I have told him this: I believe he should be one of the comers in the Republican Party. . . . The only thing I have asked him to do is to chart out his own course and tell me what he would like to do. I have never gone beyond that." Mr. Eisenhower said later: "I have no criticism of Vice Pres. Nixon to make, either as a man, associate, or as my running mate on the ticket."

(GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall informed reporters Mar. 12 that Nixon "told me . . . a couple of times" that "he agrees with Pres. Eisenhower that the question of the Vice Presidency should be left to the [Republican Natl.] Convention & to the President it selects. He believes that the President handled the matter exactly right." Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told reporters Mar. 13 that he knew of no other potential Vice Presidential candidate "who could do as well" as Nixon and that he knew "nothing but good" about Nixon.) [See pp. 76C-D1, 77D-F1]

McKay Seeks Senate Seat

The White House & Douglas McKay (R.) announced Mar. 9 that McKay would resign as Interior Secy. June 1 to run for the Senate seat held by Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.). The White House released a letter from Pres. Eisenhower indorsing McKay's candidacy. [See pp. 53A-B2, 21D3]

Southern Manifesto Issued

A manifesto denouncing the U.S. Supreme Court's public school desegregation decision on legal grounds and pledging efforts by "all lawful means" to have it reversed was issued Mar. 11 by 19 U.S. Senators & 77 Congressional Representatives from 11 southern states. 4 more Representatives signed the manifesto Mar. 12.

Say Court Breaches Constitution

The manifesto, entitled *Declaration of Constitutional Principles,* said:

"The unwarranted decision of the Supreme Court in the public school cases is now bearing the fruit always produced when men substitute naked power for established law. The Founding Fathers gave us a Constitution of checks & balances because they realized . . . that no man or group of men can be safely entrusted with unlimited power. They framed this Constitution with its provisions for change by amendment in order to secure the fundamentals of government against the dangers of temporary popular passion or the personal predilections of public office-holders. We regard the decision of the Supreme Court . . . as clear abuse of judicial power. It climaxes a trend in the Federal judiciary undertaking to legislate in derogation of the authority of Congress and to encroach upon the reserved rights of the states & the people."

The manifesto asserted that the Constitution, either in its original or amended form, "does not mention education," and that "debates preceding the submission of the 14th Amend. clearly show that there was no intent that it should affect the systems of education maintained by the states." The manifesto pointed out that: "The very Congress which proposed the (14th Amend.) subsequently provided for segregated schools in the District of Columbia"; 26 of 37 states in existence when the 14th Amend. was adopted in 1868 immediately reaffirmed or provided rules for segregated schools; the Supreme Court first upheld the constitutionality of "separate but equal" segregated schools in a northern case (Roberts v. City of Boston) in 1849 and several northern states practiced the doctrine "until they, exercising their rights as states through the constitutional processes of local self-government, changed their school systems"; "separate but equal" school segregation was upheld under the 14th Amend. by the Supreme Court in 1896 (Plessy v. Ferguson) & 1927 (Lum v. Rice). In reversing those earlier decisions, the manifesto said, the Supreme Court of 1954, "with no legal basis for such action, undertook to exercise their naked judicial power and substituted their political & social ideas for the established law of the land."

Pledge Lawful Resistance

The Mar. 11 southern manifesto said the school-desegration decision was "creating chaos & confusion in the states principally affected," "destroying the amicable relations between the White & Negro races . . . created through 90 years of patient effort by the good people of both races," and had "planted hatred & suspicion where there has been heretofore friendship & understanding." "Without regard to the consent of the governed, outside agitators are threatening immediate & revolutionary changes in our public schools," and "this is certain to destroy the system of public education in some of the states."

The manifesto expressed "gravest concern for the explosive & dangerous condition created by outside meddlers" and enumerated these conclusions: "We reaffirm our reliance on the Constitution as the fundamental law of the land . . . decry the Supreme Court's encroachments on rights reserved to the states & to the people . . . commend the motives of those states which have declared the intention to resist forced integration by any lawful means . . . appeal to the states & people who are not directly affected by these decisions to consider the constitutional principles involved against the time when they, too, on issues vital to them, may be the victims of judicial encroachment." The manifesto expressed "faith that a majority of the American people believe in the dual system of government . . . and will in time demand that the reserved rights of the states & of the people be made secure against judicial usurpation." It concluded: "We pledge ourselves to use all lawful means to bring about a reversal of this decision which is contrary to the Constitution and to prevent the use of force in its implementation. . . . We appeal to our people not to be provoked by the agitators & trouble-makers invading our states and to scrupulously refrain from disorder & lawless acts."

Senators who signed (19 Democrats): **Ala.**—Sparkman, Hill; **Ark.**—Fulbright, McClellan; **Fla.**—Smathers, Holland; **Ga.**—George, Russell; **La.**—Ellender, Long; **Miss.**—Stennis, Eastland [see p. 69C-E1]; **N.C.**—Ervin, Scott; **S.C.**—Thurmond, Johnston; **Tex.**—Daniel; **Va.**—Byrd, Robertson. [See p. 69B2]

Representatives who signed (77 Dems., 4 Republicans): **Ala.**—Boykin, Grant, Andrews, Roberts, Rains, Selden, Elliott, Jones, Huddleston (all D.); **Ark.**—Gathings, Mills, Trimble, Harris, Hays, Norrell (all D.); **Fla.**—Bennett, Sikes, Herlong, Rogers, Haley, Matthews (all D.) and Cramer (R., who added his signature Mar. 12); **Ga.**—Preston, Pilcher, Forrester, Flynt, Davis, Vinson, Lanham, Blitch, Landrum, Brown (all D.); **La.**—Hébert, Boggs, Willis, Brooks, Passman, Morrison, Thompson, Long (all D.); **Miss.**—Abernethy, Whitten, Smith, Williams, Winsted, Colmer (all D.); **N.C.**—Bonner, Fountain, Barden, Durham, Carlyle, Alexander, Jones, Shuford (all D.) and Jonas (R., who signed Mar. 12); **S.C.**—Rivers, Riley, Dorn, Ashmore, Richards, McMillan (all D.); **Tenn.**—Frazier, Murray, Cooper, Davis, Bass (all D.; Bass signed Mar 12); **Tex.**—Patman, Dowdy, Rogers, Fisher, Dies (all D.; Dies signed Mar. 12); **Va.**—Robeson, Hardy, Gary, Abbitt, Tuck, Harrison, Smith, Jennings (all D.) and Poff, Broyhill (both R.).

Leaders, Kefauver Abstain

Non-signers among the 11 states' Congressional delegations were Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), and Estes Kefauver & Albert Gore (Tenn.), all Democrats, and 22 Democratic & 3 Republican Representatives, including House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.). Leaders of the signatory group said Johnson was not shown or asked to sign the manifesto because, as Senate majority leader, he was obliged to "work with all sides" of the Democratic bloc in the Senate.

Kefauver said he had spurned the manifesto because "I just don't agree with it," feeling that "the Supreme court had decided and that decision is the law of the land." [See p. 60D-E3]

Thurmond, George Led Group

Sen. J. Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.), whose resignation from the Senate [see p. 78B2] had not yet taken effect, was regarded as prime mover in organizing Southern members of Congress to issue the manifesto. Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.), 78, president *pro tempore* of the Senate who had agreed to act as spokesman for the signers, read the Declaration in the Senate Mar. 12. (Rep. Howard W. Smith [D., Va.] inserted it into the *Congressional Record* in the House Mar. 12 without reading it.) The movement resulting in the manifesto had begun with a meeting of Southern Senators Feb. 8 in the office of George, who was opposed for renomination in Georgia by white-supremacist ex-Gov. Herman Talmadge. Thurmond said Mar. 11 that the final wording of the manifesto, which was more moderate than early drafts, was worked out by himself & Sens. Richard B. Russell (Ga.), J. William Fulbright (Ark.), Price Daniel (Tex.) & John Stennis (Miss.), all lawyers. [See p. 31A3]

Johnson Suggested for President

Senate majority leader Johnson, who had been suggested by House Speaker Rayburn as a "favorite son" candidate for Presidential nomination on whom Texas Democrats could unite, was offered other Southern support Mar. 11 in preference to the avowed Democratic candidates, Kefauver & Adlai E. Stevenson. Sen. Russell (Ga.) said, "I will support him 100%" should Johnson seek the nomination. Thurmond said Johnson would be an "attractive" candidate to South Carolinans, and Sen. Daniel (Tex.) predicted that Johnson would attract much support "in all sections of the country."

Johnson indicated Mar. 13 he did not take seriously suggestions that he seek a Presidential nomination. He added that he did not "anticipate any 3d party." Johnson said he hoped for Congressional action before summer on a U.S. Constitutional amendment to outlaw the poll tax in

5 States Resist Trend

In a special 8-p. survey of 17 states & the Dist. of Columbia, all affected by the Supreme Court decision that racial segregation in public schools must be abolished with "deliberate speed," the *N.Y. Times* reported Mar. 13:

Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina & Virginia were "resisting" the decision.

Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee & Texas were "divided or delaying" on compliance.

Delaware, Dist. of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma & West Virginia were "integrating."

The *Times* said in commening on information assembled through the survey: "Generally white Southerners seem more troubled, confused & resentful than rebellious. . . . Southern Negroes likewise are troubled & sometimes resentful. . . . White spokesmen talk of staving off the unwelcome day for 20 to 25 years. The very fact that they set a limit on their hopes suggests that they foresee eventual integration. . . . Among the whites, youth is less adament than age." [See Vol. XV, p. 331B1]

all states. (Moderates among Senate Democrats were said to hope that Northerners & Southerners could use the anti-poll tax amendment, on which feelings did not run as high as on other color-line issues, as a vehicle for debating the racial question at this session of Congress.) [See p. 45A1; Vol. XV, 428E3, 386A1; XIII, 14E]

Stevenson, Others Vs. Manifesto

Adlai E. Stevenson, in Chicago Mar. 13, defended the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision as "the correct interpretation of the Constitution & the conscience of the nation." He said the signing of the Southern manifesto by "distinguished & responsible leaders of a great region" reflected "the gravity of the racial tensions that have arisen in the south," but "it is very important to recognize that these Southern leaders urge that violence & extreme measures be avoided." [See pp. 78G1, 68E3]

Statements opposed to the Southern manifesto's denunciation of the Supreme Court decision were made Mar. 12 by Democratic Sens. Wayne Morse (Ore.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) & Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.).

Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D., N.C.) said he had not signed the manifesto because, as a lawyer, he knew of no way "to reverse the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court" and felt that the manifesto "holds out false hope" that there were legal means for reversing the decision. Non-signer Rep. Charles B. Deane (D., N.C.) said he felt the solution to the desegregation problem would come only when "religious, educational, political & lay leaders . . . sit down together and, in absolute honesty, approach the question with understanding minds, seeking what is right."

Court Bars College Bias

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled Mar. 12 that its ruling in favor of gradualness in ending of segregation in public schools did not apply to graduate schools of tax-supported universities & colleges. The court ruled the U. of Florida must admit "without delay" a Negro political science teacher, Virgil D. Hawkins, 48, to its law school, where he had been seeking admission for 7 years.

The Fla. Cabt. (Gov. Leroy Collins & 6 next highest elective officials) pledged itself Mar. 13 to resist the Court's order by every lawful means. [See p. 77G1]

Rejects Va. Marriage Law Test

The Court refused Mar. 12 to accept a motion that it rule on the constitutionality of a Virginia law forbidding interracial marriage. The Va. Supreme Ct. of Appeals' nullification of the marriage of a white woman to Chinese seaman Ham Say Naim was left standing. [See p. 31E3]

University Punishes Rioters

Leonard R. Wilson, 20, U. of Alabama sophomore & temporary chairman of the West Alabama White Citizens Council, was expelled from the university Mar. 12. Trustees said the action was taken because of Wilson's part in "demonstrations & disturbances" Feb. 3, 4 & 6 against Negro student Autherine Lucy, 26, as well as his "unwarranted & outrageous public attacks" upon the university president (Oliver C. Carmichael), faculty & officers. The trustees announced that 4 other students had been suspended and 20 subjected to less severe "disciplinary action" over the anti-Lucy riots (none of the 24 named) and that 3 others under investigation had withdrawn from the university. [See p. 68E-F2]

Wide World

AUTHERINE LUCY — LEONARD WILSON

Lucy Expulsion Resisted

Attorneys for Miss Lucy filed a motion in federal court in Birmingham Mar. 9 for a court order that the U. of Ala. readmit her as a student by Sept. 1956. The new motion sought amendment of the Feb. 29 order in her favor [see p. 77F2] so as to forbid the university from enforcing her expulsion (decreed Feb. 29 after the court voided her suspension). [See p. 77B-D3]

(In a recording made Mar. 7 in New York for the Voice of America, Miss Lucy denied a Communist North Viet Namese broadcast, monitored Feb. 25, alleging that she had written to Viet Namese students denouncing Americans for "oppressing & despising" Negroes & suggesting that Americans were conniving to bring South Viet Nam "under their yoke." She denied that she ever had written to or knowingly associated with Communists.)

(Miss Lucy announced Mar. 7 her engagement to Rev. Hugh Lawrence Foster, 27, pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church, Tyler, Tex.)

Council Leader Assails Folsom

Asa E. Carter, exec. secy. of the North Ala. White Citizens Councils, announced at a Birmingham rally Mar. 9 he had launched a petition drive for the impeachment of Ala. Gov. James E. Folsom (D.) on charges that the governor had failed to "respect & enforce" the state's segregation laws. [See p. 68B-D2]

Virginia School Law Changed

A Virginia Constitutional Convention in Richmond adopted Mar. 7 by 35-3 (2 abstentions) a state constitutional amendment to permit use of public funds in support of private nonsectarian education. The amendment was designed to permit legislative enactment of a plan for state payment of tuition of students in private, segregated schools [see p. 15E1]. The convention also passed a resolution commending Gov. Thomas B. Stanley & the State Legislature for their "invocation of the historic doctrine of interposition for the preservation of the sovereign rights of the commonwealth." [See p. 69C2]

Other State Actions

The Louisiana State Govt. filed suit in state district court in Baton Rouge Mar. 1 for an injunction to bar the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from operating in Louisiana. The State charged that the NAACP had not observed a law (passed in 1924 to curb the Ku-Klux Klan) requiring that organizations file membership lists annually with the state Secy. of State to retain the right to hold meetings. [See p. 69B2, E3, 61C3]

The Mississippi Legislature in Jackson adopted unanimously Feb. 29 a resolution declaring the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision "invalid" in the state. The Legislature same day passed laws requiring that Negro & white passengers use separate waiting & rest rooms at transportation stations. [See p. 61C3]

The Alabama State Senate in Birmingham unanimously passed Mar. 1 a resolution asking that Congress provide funds for the transfer of southern Negroes to northern & midwestern states where Negroes "are wanted & needed and can be assimilated." [See p. 68B3]

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Federal school funds will not be withheld from states whose compliance with the Supreme Court desegregation decision is in dispute, Bryce N. Harlow, administrative asst. to Pres. Eisenhower, said in a letter Mar. 7 to 8 non-southern Democratic House members who had submitted the question to the President by letter. Harlow's reply said it was "apparent under the Supreme Court decision" that "the Fed. judiciary, not the Exec. Branch, is to determine how compliance with the Supreme Court mandate is to be brought about and what constitutes compliance in good faith." (The 8 Congressmen wrote the President again Mar. 7 asking that he make a personal reply.) [See Vol. XV, p. 224C1] . . . **Justice Dept. investigation** of White Citizens Councils to determine whether they were operating within internal security laws was disclosed Mar. 11 in a letter from Asst. Atty. Gen. Wm. F. Tompkins to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), who had written Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. a demand that the councils be listed as subversive. [See pp. 78G3, 68F1]

Fred D. Gray, 25, Negro attorney & spokesman for Negro boycotters of Montgomery, Ala. city busses, won dismissal in circuit court there Mar. 2 of a charge that he had practiced law illegally in connection with a suit against Alabama bus-segregation laws.The prosecutor conceded that the state lacked jurisdiction because the alleged offense took place in a federal court building. [See p. 61B3] . . . **Southern Eductn. Reporting Service** said Mar. 7 that 256,000 Negro public school students had been integrated with white students in

formerly segregated schools of the south & border regions (including 10,503 in Texas, 85 in Tennessee, 47 in Arkansas, none in other "deep south" states). [See p. 84G1] . . . **Non-white workers'** employment in the U.S. last year was 12% "white collar" work as against 9% at the end of World War II, although Negroes "on the whole . . . still lag behind whites . . . in education, income and type & adequacy of employment," the Census Bureau reported Mar. 7. [See Vol. XIII, p. 176G] . . . **William Faulkner** of Oxford, Miss., Nobel prize-winning author writing in the Mar. 5 *Life* (out Feb. 29), advised the NAACP & other anti-segregation groups to give the Southerner, now under legal pressure to accept desegregation, "a space in which to get his breath & assimilate that knowledge." Faulkner said he opposed either segregation or integration by compulsion. [See Vol. XV, pp. 347A1, 150A3] . . . **Leaflet** "bombing" raid on Jackson, Miss. was carried out Feb. 22 by Al Benson, Chicago Negro radio "disc jockey" who hired a plane & crew to drop pamphlets containing the U.S. Constitution on the Mississippi capital. Allen English, disc jockey in Oxford, Miss., retaliated Mar. 2 by flying over Chicago & dropping 20,000 paper Confederate flags on the Loop area.

POLITICS

Nixon, Kefauver Score in N.H.

Vice Pres. Nixon won an unexpected, heavy vote of confidence in the New Hampshire Republican Presidential primary Mar. 13 by getting 22,202 write-in votes for renomination. Observers said the Nixon vote was entirely spontaneous, that there had been no campaign for him.

Pres. Eisenhower won 56,193 of New Hampshire's Republican votes for renomination, and Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) received 21,604 votes for the Democratic Presidential nomination. New Hampshire voters elected a slate of 14 GOP Natl. Convention delegates favorable to the President & a slate of 12 Dem. Natl. Convention delegates favorable to Kefauver. Both ran without formal opposition.

Adlai E. Stevenson, who had not filed for the N.H. primary, received 4,016 write-in Democratic votes. He had not campaigned in the state, but local backers had done so for him. (Kefauver charged Mar. 6 that delegate candidates who had filed as favorable to Kefauver actually were pro-Stevenson "ringers" who had entered the race to split the vote.)

Kefauver Urges Arms Cuts

Sen. Kefauver urged in a Baltimore speech Mar. 10 that Pres. Eisenhower propose to Russia that the U.S. & USSR each cut arms spending by 15% and use 1/3 of the saving for UN-supervised Point 4 aid to underdeveloped countries. He said the proposal should be relayed by Harold E. Stassen, the President's disarmament aide, at UN disarmament talks reopening in London Mar. 19.

Other Kefauver views:

In Hanover, N.H. Mar. 2—"While part of our nation seethes with unrest in the relations between races, Pres. Eisenhower has failed to use his good offices or the moral suasion which comes from the immense prestige of his position to promote the goodwill & understanding which will be basic to any solution" [see pp. 78E-F1, 60E3]. The Eisenhower Admin. had "prepared not a single prop for our economy" in case the Cold War ended. "This Admin. obviously does not believe in the possibility of peace; it has utterly failed to prepare for it." John Foster Dulles "is the most partisan Secy. of State in our history and . . . not above playing politics with the peace & security of our nation & the free world." [See pp. 73F-G3, 28A-B2]

In Berlin & Groveton, N.H. Mar. 3—He had voted to repeal the Taft-Hartley law and "always voted against laws to repress & strike down the working man." The Eisenhower Admin. had failed to keep its promise to repeal "repressive features" of the Taft-Hartley law. [See p. 60F3]

In Rochester, N.H. Mar. 5—Pres. Eisenhower's "failure" to act & GOP Admin. desire for a balanced budget had enabled the USSR to outstrip the U.S. by a more than 4-1 margin in producing supersonic fighter planes. Of even "greater concern," Russia was producing a "supersonic bomber" which "can out-run the [U.S.] fighters now available." and "we have no such bomber even on the drawing boards as far as I am aware." It was estimated that Russia would have produced 8,000 supersonic fighters by the end of 1956—or 4 times as many as the U.S. was expected to have at the end of 1957. [See p. 60F-G3]

In Manchester, N.H. Mar. 4—Pres. Eisenhower should call another "summit conference" "before it is too late" to avert war in the Middle East. Arab & Israeli leaders and British & French representatives should attend. "If 3 years ago we had showed a willingness to do economically what we are doing now—for example, building a dam at Aswan—settlement might have been brought about and we would not now have the danger of war."

Stevenson's Record Attacked

Gov. William G. Stratton, 42, Illinois Republican, charged at a press conference & in a speech before the Natl. Republican Club in New York Mar. 8 that Adlai E. Stevenson's alleged failures as Illinois Governor (1948-52) proved him unqualified to be President.

Stratton said Stevenson had broken campaign promises and suggested that Stevenson's alleged negligence was at least partly responsible for Illinois mine disasters, a cigarette tax stamp counterfeiting racket, prison riots, state purchasing scandals & sale of mislabled horse meat for human consumption. Because of this record, Stratton declared, Stevenson lost his home state to Pres. Eisenhower by 444,000 votes in 1952. He said that since Stevenson's departure as governor, he (Stratton) had secured better mine safety laws & more equitable cigarette taxation, cleared up other problems and appointed the first Negro (Joseph Bibb) to a state cabinet post (Public Safety Director).

Stevenson retorted in Chicago Mar. 8 that Stratton apparently was competing for Vice-Pres. Nixon's job as GOP "hatchet" man. He predicted that Stratton's "hysterical accusation" would not distract Illinois voters from Stratton's own "failures."

Stevenson Scores GOP Admin.

Stevenson, in a Jefferson-Jackson Day speech in Detroit Mar. 10, assailed Pres. Eisenhower's associates & the record of the Eisenhower Admin. According to Stevenson:

"Our prestige & influence & confidence around the world has seldom been lower. We have been carried 3 times to the brink of war without being told about it. The American farmer has been brought to the brink of bankruptcy. The small businessman is in real trouble. Despite all the fine words about health, housing, highways & schools, we have lost ground on every one of these fronts. The national debt has been vastly increased. Despite all the promises, the budget is still unbalanced. Taxes have been reduced for the benefit of corporations, the well-to-do & the insiders. Natural resources that belong to the nation have been raided for private profit. Govt. employes have been made political pawns, and the morale of our public service has been shattered. White-collar corruption is reminiscent of Teapot Dome days. 6 top Republican officials who confused public responsibility with private advantage have left hurriedly—with official compliments for their performance. Our cherished liberties have been viciously assaulted by irresponsible political hate-mongers . . . without protest from the Admin. . . . We have sustained an unprecedented attack of huckstering, melodrama, misrepresentation & merchandising of this Admin. that smothers facts and insults intelligence."

Stevenson also attacked the Eisenhower Cabinet, which, he said, "is composed of men who have pledged themselves over & over again to the special service of big business." He charged that Douglas McKay, on taking office, had said: "We're here in the saddle as an Admin. representing business & industry."

Stevenson said that if elected, he would use government to secure a "fuller freedom," including "freedom to educate our children as they deserve." This, he said, "means equality of educational opportunity, without discrimination or segregation on any basis of race or creed or color." He reiterated, although he had been "criticized for saying it, that this equality of opportunity cannot be won by bayonets—any more than peace can any longer be won by war." [See pp. 85B1, 78G1-A2]

Farm Proposals Presented

Stevenson, touring Minnesota farm communities Mar. 13, urged prompt restoration of 90%-of-parity farm price supports. He also proposed plans for farmers to get loans "at fairer interest rates" and urged that the various farm programs be run by "democratically-elected committees of farmers." [See p. 14C-D1]

Stevenson charged that the GOP was "seeking to sabotage" the rural electrification program and demanded that it be restored "to its friends." Stevenson noted Govt. predictions that farm use of electricity would be doubled and said that despite this, 83% of the 83d Congress' Republican Senators had voted against adding $36 million to REA lending funds to make expansion of rural electrification possible. [See p. 60F-G3]

Harriman Says GOP Aids Reds

N. Y. Gov. Averell Harriman (D.) charged at a Democratic dinner in New York Mar. 4 that Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles, through foreign policy blunders, "unwittingly helped the Soviet campaign" for world domination.

Harriman said that when the USSR switched its Cold War strategy to "peaceful co-existence" & reliance on economic, political & psychological weapons in 1952, Dulles replied with militaristic slogans like "massive retaliation" and flew "around the world . . . negotiating military pacts, with little attention to the peaceful aspirations of the people of the world for economic & social progress." Dulles "identified us with colonialism" by remarks such as his statement about Portuguese Goa [see Vol. XV, p. 402G1-A2], Harriman charged, and

Dulles repeatedly said "exactly what the Communists are trying to tell the world the United States stands for."

Harriman urged countering the Soviet offensive by U.S. economic aid to the free world & by long-term capital investment in underdeveloped countries. He said the U.S. should have reacted to Communist sale of arms to Egypt by immediately providing defensive weapons for Israel [see pp. 66G3-67B1]. He urged amending discriminatory immigration laws which had damaged the U.S.' "image." (Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams, addressing the same dinner, also called for liberalization of immigration laws and an expanded program of exchanging visitors with other nations.)

Campaign Funds

Fund-raising campaigns were announced by the GOP & Democratic national chairmen Mar. 11. Leonard W. Hall said Republican women volunteers would canvass door-to-door to get 1,000,000 "grass-roots" contributors and would use the theme: "Thank you, Mr. President." Paul M. Butler said Democrats would use TV announcements urging "small contributions from the rank & file of the party." Butler charged that the Republicans had backed out of his proposed joint fund-raising drive because they had "raised $5 million from large contributors." [See Vol. XV, p. 424E1]

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.) introduced in the Senate Feb. 20 a bill (S3242) to authorize Govt. financing of federal election campaigns. It would provide that any party polling at least 10% of the vote in the preceding national election would be entitled to 20¢ a voter for a Presidential election or 15¢ a voter in off-year Congressional campaigns.

Auto Dealer Drives Admitted

Gen. Motors Pres. Harlow H. Curtice told a Senate Commerce subcommittee in Washington Mar. 9 that GM Vice Pres. William F. Hufstader had asked 6 GM dealers in Wayne County, Mich. to solicit other dealers for GOP campaign funds in 1952. Curtice said only one refused and that despite his refusal, he still was a GM dealer. Hufstader confirmed Curtice's story. [See p. 23C1]

Henry Ford 2d told the subcommittee Mar. 12 that he had approved solicitation of Ford dealers for Eisenhower campaign funds in 1952 but that he knew of no "reprisals or recriminations." He said the soliciting was handled by Allen W. Merrell, his personal assistant, with the understanding that there would be no pressure, that no Ford Co. personnel would take part and that no company funds would be used. Milton Ratner, Chicago Ford dealer for 20 years until he lost his franchise in 1955, had testified Feb. 23 that he had refused a request to contribute $1,000 and that another dealer had told him of a letter from "the office of Henry Ford" calling on dealers to contribute $50,000. Ford testified Mar. 12 that he knew nothing about the use of his stationery for this purpose. [See p. 3D-E2]

Senate Democratic Campaign Com. members appointed Mar. 13 to serve under Chrmn. Alben W. Barkley (Ky.) & Vice Chrmn. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.): Stuart Symington (Mo.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.) & Pat McNamara (Mich.). . . . **Ex-Gov. James F. Byrnes** (D., S.C.), announced Mar. 2 that he was withdrawing as a possible Dem. Natl. Convention delegate. He warned that Democratic & GOP competition for support of "minority groups" might force creation of a new 3d party in the South. [See p. 13B1]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine Govt. Mar. 13 appropriated $3 million for purchase of gamma globulin to help combat the country's worst polio epidemic [see p. 79E1]. Assets of 17 Peronist firms & individuals, including the Buenos Aires newspapers *Democracia, El Laborista & Noticias Graficas* and the Alea printing trust, were seized Mar. 9 at the end of a 30-day limit given to Peronistas to explain the manner of acquiring their assets. A national commission investigating the regime of the ex-dictator Juan D. Perón estimated Mar. 8 that over $700 million was deposited in Switzerland & the U. S. for safekeeping. Swiss banks had refused to confirm or deny reports of Perón's holdings. [See p. 79G1] . . . **Brazilian** Pres. Juscelino Kubitschek Mar. 12 signed a law granting wage increases to Govt. workers totalling $200 million a year [see p. 55C2]. Navy Adm. Carlos Penna Botto was arrested Mar. 10 for 10 days for giving an interview to the newspaper *Tribuna da Imprensa* of Rio de Janeiro whose editor, Carlos Lacerda, was in exile in the U.S. . . . **Chilean** Govt. disclosed Mar. 12 it had obtained $75 million from the U.S., the Intl. Monetary Fund and private New York banks to set up a monetary stabilization fund. Surplus U.S. farm commodities valued at $34,600,000 were to be supplied to Chile, it was reported in Washington Mar. 13. [See p. 55E-F3] . . . **El Salvador** charged 4 opposition leaders Mar. 9 with inciting the Army & people to armed revolt in connection with the Mar. 4 election [see p. 79F2]. Criminal actions were brought against ex-Forgn. Min. Roberto Edmundo Cannessa, ex-Amb.-to-Guatemala Col. José Alberto Funes, Lt. Col. Rafael Carranza Amaya & Maj. José Alvaro Diaz. . . . **Mexican** Govt. Food Distribution & Price Fixing Agency head Tomas Valles resigned Mar. 9 and was replaced Mar. 12 by José S. Vivanco. Valles' resignation came after a dispute among Govt. officials over proposals for importing more U.S. surplus farm products to increase food supplies, force prices down in Mexico. [See p. 5A-B3] . . . **Paraguayan** monetary unit, the guarani, was devalued from 4.9¢ U.S. to 1.66¢ Mar. 1. Par value of 60 guarani to the dollar was to apply to exports & imports. [See p. 5C3]. . . . **Peruvian** newspaper *La Prensa* of Lima resumed publication without censorship Mar. 7 and called for release of its editor, Pedro Beltran, still held by the Odria Govt. [See p. 79E2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Albert Einstein's *Theory of the Non-Symmetric Field*, completed a few months before his death [see Vol. XV, p. 135D2], was published Mar. 6 by Princeton U. Press as an appendix to the 5th edition of Einstein's *The Meaning of Relativity*. [See Vol. XV, p. 135F2-D3] . . . **Fossils** found in north Italian coal pits in 1872 were identified by Swiss paleontologist Dr. Johannes Hurzeler as human-like, it was announced in New York Mar. 9. Hurzeler told a press conference Mar. 9 that the fossil, mistakenly called oreopithicus (mountain ape), was a 10 million-yr.-old direct ancestor of man, much older than the oldest known human fossils (Java & Peking men, estimated to be 600,000 yrs. old). Paleontologists Dr. George Gaylord Simpson & the Rev. J. Franklin Ewing said Mar. 13 they doubted Hurzeler's new theory challenged Darwin's evolutionary concept of man's descent from an ape-man. They emphasized the fossil was merely "human-like." [See p. 71D2] . . . **Antidote** against deadly nerve gas was announced by a team of Columbia U. biochemists in New York Mar. 13. The new chemical, named PAM for 2-pyridine aldoxime methiodide, was developed by Drs. Irving B. Wilson, Helmut Kewitz & Sara Ginsburg and was said to have proved 100% effective against nerve gas DFP (diisopropylfluorophosphate) when tested on animals. It works by chemically stripping the nerve poison from the enzyme that controls nerve electricity. [See p. 63D1] . . . **Operation Deepfreeze** entered its winter season Mar. 9 when the icebreakers *Glacier & Eastland* left a party of 91 U.S. Navy men & 2 civilians on Ross Island, Antarctica to maintain its base until November. (Britain had established 2 new Antarctic bases on islands off the west coast of Palmer Peninsula, it was announced in London Mar. 13. The Argentine & Chilean Govts. also had claimed Palmer Peninsula.) [See p. 56G1; Vol. XV, 170C2] . . . **Russian** airplane which "flew" in 1876 (27 years before the Wright brothers' invention) was reported by the Moscow newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* Mar. 7 on the basis of newly-discovered documents. The article said the inventor, Alexander Fedorovich Mozhaisky, flew the craft near the Ukrainian village of Potush. It described the plane as a "boat with wings mounted on a 4-wheel truck." [See Vol. VIII, footnote p. 241K] . . . **Heavy water** will be shipped abroad for the first time under Pres. Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace program, the U.S. AEC announced Mar. 13. 129 tons were to be sold to Britain, France, India, Australia, Italy & Switzerland at $28 a ton. [See p. 51B3] . . . **Movie Censorship Act** of Pennsylvania was ruled unconstitutional Mar. 13 by the State Supreme Court in a case involving the film *She Shoulda Said No* (dealing with dope peddling). [See Vol. XV, p. 219D3]

NEW BOOKS

Harry of Monmouth. By A. M. Maughan. Fictionalized biog. of King Henry V of England. Mar. 13. (Sloane, 440 pp., $4.50)*

Nixon. By Ralph de Toledano. Sympathetic biog. of Vice President. Mar. 14. (Holt, 188 pp. $3)† [See p. 86D1]

The Quiet American. By Graham Greene. British foreign correspondent finds fault with U.S. diplomacy in Indo-China and a particular diplomat who steals his girl. Mar. 9. (Viking, 249 pp., $3.50)*

Some Inner Fury. By Kamala Markandaya. Young Indian girl falls in love with Englishman shortly before India becomes free state. Mar. 12. (John Day, 255 pp., $3.50)*

OBITUARIES

Hans Bie, 81, who retired in 1938 as co-chrmn. Schering A. G., 2d largest German drug mfrs., left Germany in 1939; Mar. 12 in New York.

Boleslaw Bierut, 63, Polish Communist Pres. 1944-52, Premier 1952-54, First Secy. Polish Workers (Communist) Party since 1954; Mar. 12 in Moscow. (A Polish Embassy spokesman in Moscow said Bierut developed an "influenza condition" soon after attending the 20th Congress of the Soviet CP [see pp. 58B2, 70D2], then a fatal "heart complication." [See Vol. XIV, p. 93G3]

Earl of Bessborough (Vere Brabazon Ponsonby), 75, Gov. Gen. of Canada 1931-35, ex-chrmn. Unilever Margarine Corp.; Mar. 10 in Rowlands Castle, Hampshire, Eng.

Henry S. Blake, 68, pres. Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.; Mar. 10 in Topeka.

Alfred Byrne, 74, Lord Mayor of Dublin 1930-39 & 1954, independent Dail (Parliament) member since 1923; Mar. 13 in Dublin.

Anders de Wahl, 87, leading Swedish actor for more than 50 years; Mar. 9 in Stockholm.

Arthur L. Dubusc, 90, pioneer submarine builder who supervised construction of *Holland*, first successful submarine accepted by U.S. Govt.; Mar. 9 in Elizabeth, N.J.

John Emerson, 81, Broadway actor in early 1900s, later playwright & producer, husband of author Anita Loos; Mar. 8 in Pasadena, Calif.

Commodore Thomas R. Kurtz, 74, ex-pres. Seaboard Shipping Co.; Mar. 7 while vacationing in Guadalajara, Mexico.

Hector Racine, 69, pres. Montreal Royals baseball team (Intl. League) & a director of Brooklyn Dodgers; Mar. 12 in Miami.

Lord Trent (John Campbell Boot), 67, chrmn. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., British drug-store chain, 1926-54; Mar. 8 in Jersey, Channel Islands.

Gastone Usigli, 58, musical conductor & composer; Mar. 8 in San Francisco.

Sergei N. Vassilenko, 83, Soviet composer; death Mar. 11 reported in Moscow Mar. 13.

SPORTS

Winners

Fencing: Navy won the Intercollegiate Fencing Assn. 3-weapon team title in the championship tourney in New York Mar. 9-10. [See Vol. XV, p. 88C1] . . . **Golf:** Don Fairfield, 27, of Casey, Ill., won the $12,500 Pensacola (Fla.) open Mar. 12, for $2,200. Louise Suggs of Sea Island, Ga. won the $5,000 women's Titleholders tourney in Augusta, Ga. Mar. 11, for $900. [See pp. 80D2, 48B1] . . . **Horse racing:** T. M. Kerr's Bobby Brocato, Geo. Taniguchi up, won the $115,000 San Juan Capistrano Handicap Mar. 10 at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.), for $68,900. T. A. Grissom's Reaping Right, Robt. Lee Baird up, won the $50,350 Louisiana Derby Mar. 10th at Fair Grounds (New Orleans), for $35,525. [See p. 80D2] . . . **Squash racquets:** Carl Badger & Jim Ethridge of Greenwich, Conn. won the U.S. Squash Racquets Assn. doubles championship in New York Mar. 11. [See p. 56C1] . . . **Track:** Wes Santee, entered under a temporary injunction to prevent the AAU from barring him, won the regular mile run in the *Milwaukee Journal* indoor games Mar. 10 [see p. 80F2]. Abe Woodson of the U. of Ill. equalled the world indoor record of 6.1 sec. for the 50-yd. high hurdles in the Milwaukee meet. John Landy of Australia won the mile in 4 min. 4.2 sec. in the Australian championships in Melbourne Mar. 10 although he stopped for more than 5 sec. to help Ron Clarke, another competitor, who had fallen during the race. [See Vol. XV, p. 388C1] . . . **Yacht racing:** Carleton Mitchell's yawl *Finisterre* of Annapolis, Md. won the St. Petersburg-Havana race Mar. 10-12 and was declared winner of the Fla. Governor's Cup 5-race series. [See p. 40F1]

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N.Y. State Athletic Comm. members appointed by Gov. Averell Harriman (D.) Mar. 12: James A. Farley Jr., 27, building supply exec. of New York, to succeed Robt. K. Christenberry; Francis J. Souhan of Seneca Falls to succeed Leon F. Swears. Stephen (Tex) Sullivan was granted a temporary injunction in Supreme Court in New York Mar. 6 against his suspension by the NYSAC as promoter of televised boxing bouts at St. Nicholas Arena. [See p. 72D2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 30 persons died when an excursion bus plunged off a highway into a water-filled ditch Mar. 11 in Bangkok, Thailand. . . . 20 persons were buried in avalanches in the Lofoten Islands (northern Norway) Mar. 7. . . . 3 priests & a lay brother died in a fire which destroyed the $1 million Shadowbrook Seminary of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), formerly the summer home of Andrew Carnegie, Mar. 10 in Lenox, Mass.

Crime. Arthur L. Paisner, 33, a race horse trainer, was arrested Mar. 7 in a Bronx, N.Y. hospital, where he had undergone a minor operation, on federal charges of robbery & kidnapping as ringleader of the bank robbery in Port Chester, N.Y. Mar. 2. (A teller was abducted from her home & taken to the bank by the bandits.) Paisner was quoted by officers as saying he had used a toy pistol in the robbery. Rocco Frank Tateo, 32, & Angelo P. John, 33, were arrested Mar. 10 & 12, respectively, as Paisner's accomplices. All but $36,940 of the $188,785 loot was reported recovered through arrest of the 3 men. [See p. 80D3] . . . Insurance broker Louis B. Saperstein, 47, regarded as key witness against alleged union welfare fund racketeers in New York, was shot & critically wounded Mar. 10 in Newark, N. J. as he sat in his parked car. He had turned state's witness last year against George Scalise, Augie Pisano & Sol Cilento, under indictment on charges of taking kickbacks from union welfare funds. [See Vol. XV, p. 225F1] . . . Elmer Otis Kimbell, 34, white, cotton gin operator, was acquited by a jury in Sumner, Miss. Mar. 13 of the fatal shooting last Dec. 3 of Clinton Melton, 33, Negro service station attendant, in Glendora, Miss. 3 witnesses (one white) testified that Melton had been unarmed. Kimbell pleaded self-defense. . . . Authorities in Montgomery, Ala. reported Mar. 13 that Rhonda Bell Martin, 49, had confessed that she had killed 2 of her 5 former husbands (Claude Martin & Geo. Garrett), 3 children by Garrett & her mother with poison between 1937 & 1951 and had given poison to her present husband, Ronald Martin (son of Claude), who was left paralyzed. She was charged with the murder of Claude Martin.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Margaret Truman, 32, announced her engagement Mar. 12 in New York to ex-forgn. correspondent Elbert Clifton Daniel Jr., 43, asst. to the forgn. ed. of the *N.Y. Times*. [See p. 72E3] . . . **Rev. William Howard Melish's** right to occupy the pulpit of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn was upheld Mar. 10 by Supreme Ct. Justice Edward Baker in Brooklyn. He denied opponents of Melish a temporary injunction, holding that quorums had not been present when vestrymen voted Melish's ouster and elected his successor as rector. [See p. 80C1] . . . **Rear Adm. Redfield Mason,** 51, cmndr. of Military Sea Transportation on the Atlantic, won top prize of $100,000 on the NBC-TV quiz show *The Big Surprise* Mar. 10. [See p. 48D3] . . . **John Sims (Shipwreck) Kelly** filed a divorce suit Mar. 13 in Bartow, Fla. against Brenda Diana Duff Frazier, 34. He charged desertion. . . . **Tokyo Rose** (Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino), World War II Japanese propagandist, was ordered by immigration authorities in Chicago Mar. 13 to leave the U.S. by Apr. 13 or face deportation proceedings. [See p. 70A2]

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Fairey Delta 2 jet plane set a new world speed record for level flight Mar. 10 over southern England. It averaged 1,132 mph. at 38,000 feet (1,117 mph. upwind, 1,147 mph. downwind.) [See Vol. XV, p. 300G2] . . . **Hazing** of fraternity pledges was banned by Mass. Inst. of Technology Mar. 10 due to the drowning of Thomas L. Clark. [See p. 64G2]

*Fiction †Non-fiction